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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1906.
A memory without a blot or contamination
must be an inexhaustible
source of pure refreshment.
—Bronte.

Municipal Bookkeeping.
Captain Carlton McCarthy, for years city accountant, and now Mayor of Richmond, has worked out a system of keeping tax accounts which is as simple as bookkeeping can be made. His plan contemplates a ledger account, with every separate piece of real estate in county, city or town. He would have such a ledger made up from the land books, and all parcels of real estate in a given community standing in the name of one man would be grouped in a single account. The first item on every such account would be the amount of delinquent tax, provided the land was delinquent. Then would follow in separate items the taxes for succeeding years, as they accumulate. Let us suppose that John Smith owns a farm in Henrico county, and is delinquent in the sum of \$50 for the years 1904 and 1905. The account on the ledger would show:
To delinquent tax, 1904.....\$25.00
To delinquent tax, 1905.....25.00
To tax for 1906.....25.00
Total.....\$75.00
The tax account rendered in November, 1905, would be a transcript of the ledger account. In November John Smith goes to the treasurer's office to pay his taxes. He proposes to pay \$25 in settlement of the 1906 account, but is informed by the treasurer that he cannot do so until he has paid his delinquent taxes. If he then tenders \$25 in payment, the sum will be credited against the 1904 delinquency; if he pays \$50, he will be credited with that sum against both delinquent items, and only the 1906 item will remain unpaid. If he pays \$75, he will be credited in full and will receive a receipted bill, which will be on its face a receipt in full for all taxes against his property to date.
In connection with the ledger, Captain McCarthy's plan contemplates a journal for recording transactions from day to day. Suppose John Smith should in 1906 sell his land to Peter Jones, the journal would record:
Peter Jones, Dr.
To John Smith, \$25.00.
This would be "posted" to the ledger and the account against John Smith balanced. A new account would then be opened against Peter Jones, or rather against the farm which had been transferred to him. With a convenient index for each ledger, the set of books is complete.
Captain McCarthy says that while it would cost something to purchase the necessary books and have the land books copied, when once the system was installed it would require less labor to keep it going than is required for the present antiquated and cumbersome method. While city accountant he inaugurated practically the same system in keeping the sewer tax accounts, and it has proven itself to be simple, convenient and satisfactory. The Mayor would be glad, we feel sure, to explain the system in detail to any member of the General Assembly who may feel sufficient interest to call at his office. If there is any serious defect in the McCarthy plan, we should like to have it pointed out; if it is as good as it appears, why not adopt it?

Pollution of Streams.
Our Durham, N. C., correspondent advises us that Judge C. S. Furkerson has rendered a decision in the case of the City of Durham against the Eno Cation Mills, of Hillsboro, restraining the Mills from dumping garbage into Eno River. Durham gets its water supply from this river, and the garbage dumped from the mills has polluted the stream. This is a question which has been recently discussed in *The Times-Dispatch*, and which should claim the attention of our law-makers. Legitimate enterprise is to be encouraged, but not at the expense of the public health. The streams of Virginia are nature's own gifts, and they belong to the people. They may be used by private enterprise so long as there is no trespass, but when they are so employed as to deprive the public of its rights, the restraining power of the law should be exercised.

Effect of a Harsh Law.
The Vicksburg Herald says that throughout the Delta there is a condition of money stringency which is being greatly intensified by a measure pending in the Legislature taxing foreign loans. "As long as the State policy is to loans is indeterminate," says our contemporary, "they will not be renewed or increased. As to home money, it is no longer being offered on mortgages. We have been informed that one home lender in Greenville, who for years has loaned over a hundred thousand dollars on mortgages, has called in and quit the business. One tussle with the back tax collector, his net cent, and a good many others." Another illustration of the operations of our laws has been related to us. Two neighbors found themselves on the train going to Memphis. On comparing notes they learned that one was going beyond the State to invest \$5,000 and the other was seeking to borrow \$5,000 for

which he expected to have to pay eight per cent. What a commentary upon our State revenue laws!
After quoting from another Mississippi newspaper concerning the stringency of money, the Herald asks "if it is not possible that some of these foreclosures have been superinduced by our law and proposed law for taxing credits as loans and mortgages." The State is entitled to her just dues, but when she undertakes to be grasping, to exact more of taxpayers than is exacted in other States, transitory capital is apt to take legs and walk off.

Who Shall Educate the Negro?
Recently in discussing the proposal to divide the school fund in Virginia so as to give to the negro schools only so much of the revenues they pay into the public treasury, we expressed the opinion that if Virginia should pursue this course, leaving the negro race to educate its children at its own cost, the people of the North would raise money and send their teachers here to instruct the negro children. "The negro race is going to have a fair chance to elevate itself," we said, "and if Virginia does not provide schools for the negro children within her borders, the Northern people will do it and teach the negroes from their point of view. The negro is going to be taught. The question is whether his education shall be under Southern or Northern supervision."

The Bridgeport, Conn. Standard reproduces our remarks and adds this comment:
"It is encouraging to read such a broad-minded and sound setting forth of the subject. The North has always been interested in the education of the negro, but always for the sake of his better chance in life and for the good to all that comes from the education of all. The North does not desire to force colored college professors, or ministers or other professional men upon any section of the country where they are not wanted or where they can not make their way on their merits, but it does more and more accept the idea of Booker T. Washington that the colored boy and girl should be made intelligent workers, no matter how humble the place in which their work is done, and that then they should have a fair chance for the advancement which their intelligent work will win."

We believe that to be a fair expression of the best Northern sentiment. The negro children are going to be taught. The question for us to consider, is whether we will provide the means and teach them, or leave their instruction to the Yankee school marms.
For our part we think it only fair and humane that Virginia should continue to give the negro children primary instruction, regardless of other considerations, but from a purely practical point of view, we think it most important that the negro schools of the State should be controlled, supervised and directed by the State Board of Education, and not conducted as separate and distinct schools, under the direction of Northerners, who have very different views on the negro question from those entertained by the people of the South.

This paper has for many years advocated the establishment in Virginia of a colony for epileptics. We are glad to know that such a colony is now to be established. It will be a tribute to the zeal of Dr. William F. Drewry, of the Central State Hospital.

Mr. Nicholas Longworth's bill appropriating \$5,000,000 to buy foreign embassies has been favorably reported by the House committee. It is not thought that Congress has any other wedding present in mind, however.

"During the performance of a hunting comedy in New York, a horse kicked a hole in the stage and fell through it." No, Eustace. The audience did not forthwith break into a horse-laugh. Neigh, neigh!

If the United States is booked to score another arbitral adjustment of international differences at the Morocco conference, The Hague might as well move at once to Washington.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., says that society is nothing but a sham, thus explaining on purely ethical grounds his papa's recent earnestness in avoiding it.

There was a fire in a New York club the other day. Little damage resulted beyond a slight oversmoking of the Scotch.

The case of the people of New York against Mr. McCall seems destined to be tried before a higher tribunal.

Europe seems to consider the air of this country specially adapted for the propagation of peace-doves.

Amalgamated has acquired the Heinze mines, including all the fifty-seven varieties.

Vesuvius has again begun erupting a few.

No editorial tombstones for Graves.

Meet us at the wedding.

Commission of State Hospitals

Editor of *The Times-Dispatch*:
Sir—The bill introduced by Senator Williams, of Hanover, on the 12th instant, to amend the statute in relation to the commissioner of State hospitals to the intent that that office shall be a medical man of approved experience, is so meritorious that it is a matter of regret that it has not been introduced earlier. It needs little explanation.

The fact that the name of Dr. William F. Drewry, of the Central State Hospital, has been publicly mentioned in connection with this position, furnishes occasion for the statement that this mention was not authorized by Dr. Drewry and that no "digging" will be undertaken by his friends.

There is abundant evidence accessible to the members of the General Assembly that the constitutional convention intended that this place should be occupied by a man of scientific attainments in that particular service. The advances in medical science have been so marked in recent years that many progressive communities have found it necessary to establish a hospital service. The fact that the name of Dr. Williams, of Hanover, on the 12th instant, to amend the statute in relation to the commissioner of State hospitals to the intent that that office shall be a medical man of approved experience, is so meritorious that it is a matter of regret that it has not been introduced earlier.

It is easily conceivable that in the present state of our laws, the friends of many gentlemen, without scientific attainments, might have intended to submit claims for this at present, rather futile office. It will not be permitted by the law, but they will not be permitted to block the way for so distinct a step forward in administration.

Driven From Home.
"Did you hear that the daughter of that rich man in the next block had been driven from home?"
"No. When did it happen?"
"Just after she got into the carriage."—Baltimore American.

A Farmer's View of the Sadler Game Law.
Editor of *The Times-Dispatch*:
Sir—Many farmers are deeply interested in the Sadler game law, recently introduced by Senator Sadler, of Powhatan county. For many years the most prosperous and most influential States in the Union have investigated and enacted their game laws and measures. These States, after frequent failures to provide a satisfactory game law that protects the game and at the same time protects the farmer in his rights and privileges, have at last adopted a game law, which has succeeded not only in protecting and increasing the game, but which has been demonstrated to the land-owner, by the practical working of the measure, that the farmer has at last been given protection against the trespassing and destruction to his property, heretofore over-run by the lazy, irresponsible and worthless element, which cares for no law unless it is rigidly enforced. A gun license of two (\$2.00) dollars for resident hunters and a higher license for non-resident hunters, has been our only best protection to his property of all kinds.

"I have always been a dog-lover and am still a dog crank, but I am prepared to show that Virginia is a yearly millions of dollars through the destruction wrought by worthless dogs. Travel in any section of Southside Virginia, observe how rarely you ever see a flock of sheep, how seldom you ever see a flock of turkeys, how few hens, ducks and other domestic poultry the farmers raise. Do you ever think what causes this scarcity of the mainstays of the prosperous farmers in long dog-ridden States? Hundreds of farmers and their wives can tell you of personal experience of whole flocks of turkeys destroyed by worthless and half-starved dogs, whose owners never feed or confine them. Chickens from the egg to the grave are being continually destroyed. Farmers even have their young cattle destroyed by the same half-starved dogs. These are facts which speak for themselves. Make for Old Virginia a dog law designed to benefit the farmer and to destroy the thousands of worthless dogs which you will create a new Virginia, beautiful in her prosperity and happy in her dogless days. J. H. AFFIN, Henrico County, Va.

Rhymes for To-Day.
Thoughts On the Wedding.
Lift the wreath-crowned wedding Chalice,
So to pledge us all to that's good
To the ardent Princess Alice
Of the busy maidenhood.
She who's borne the mob's pick-nicking
On her lawn with little wrath,
To a thousand koddak's clicking
Now must tread the bridal path.
Toast, too, Nick, the prince of courtiers
Who has wooed with many by
Wooden—shadowed by reporters,
Won her—in the public eye.

Pledge long life to this brave couple
Of the crowded lovers' lane,
Always chased by eager, supple
Throng to station, boat or train.
Since their wooing's been hard sledding
Let's accord them a trifling boon,
To them, after such a wedding,
Grant a quiet honeymoon.
H. S. H.

Merely Joking.
John's Possibilities.—"How is John doing in his studies?" asked Farmer Corn-tassel. "Not very well," answered the professor. "He is regular in attendance, but he never answers any of my questions." "Well, maybe it's a good sign. He may turn out to be one of these high financiers."—Washington Star.

Her Aspirations.—"I assured her I could support her in the style she was accustomed to," "Well," she said she was looking for something better than that."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

His Pleasant Uncle.—Merchant: "Your nephew has applied for a job in my store. Can you recommend him? He says he has had no experience, but he is full of days' work." The Uncle: "Well, I guess he is. Nobody has ever got any of 'em out of him yet."—Chicago Tribune.

Wise Dr. Wise.—"Funny things" began Stiggins, trying to get some medical advice free. "I know a man who gets neuralgia so bad at times he simply yells with the pain. What would you do in a case like that?" "Why," replied Dr. Wise, "I'm afraid I'd yell with pain, too."—Philadelphia Press.

Probably.—"That flimsily constructed public building is a scandal!" exclaimed the patriot. "Never mind," answered Mr. DeWitt, soothingly. "I'll soon blow over."—Washington Star.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY
February 17th.
1829—James Wallace the English tragedian, made his first American appearance at Washington.
1830—Fourteen hundred troops embarked from Spain for Manila and 3,000 for Havana.
1835—Five volcanoes burst forth simultaneously in Central America, attended with tremendous earthquakes, which sunk three large towns, besides many villages.
1854—Two Russian squadrons, mistaking each other for Turks, fought a battle near Kinfaul, with great loss of life, before the error was discovered.
1855—The Russians attacked Eupatoria, which was defended by the Turks, and were repulsed with a heavy loss.
1864—Twenty-seven of the hundred Federal officers who had tunneled out of Libby Prison at Richmond, Va., succeeded in reaching Washington.
1865—Announcement was made in the North that Mexico and the Confederacy had entered into a treaty by which Confederate deserters were returned.
1865—Louisiana ratified the constitutional amendment.
1865—General Sherman entered Columbia, S. C., and burned the city.
1874—Gladstone tendered his resignation as premier to Queen Victoria at Windsor, and Disraeli summoned to form a new Cabinet.
1880—Dynamite explosions in Winter Palace, at St. Petersburg, Russia, in an unsuccessful attempt to kill the Imperial family; ten soldiers killed, forty-five wounded.
1880—British House of Commons defeated a bill to make franchise in Ireland equal to that in England and Scotland, 242 to 195.
1884—General "Chin" Gordon arrived at Khartum and proclaimed El Mahdi Sultan.
1885—The Swiss authorities intercepted a plot to blow up the Federal palace at Berne with dynamite.
1895—Field Marshal Oyama, in command of the Japanese at Weihaiwei, announced the surrender of the Chinese on sea and land.

Pointed Paragraphs.
Some people are simply acting natural when they are kicking.
Do the right thing of all of your friends, and you haven't anything but the core of the apple left.
People with real troubles do not care as much for sympathy as they do to have their trials as inconspicuous as possible.
When a man says that he has not a friend in the town where he lives you can depend on it that the town is not to blame.
Don't forget that your actions are measured as critically all through life as is the borrowed butter you return to a neighbor.
With all due consideration for the sober mark—Atchison Globe.

WANT AND NEED.
There's a big difference between what a baby wants and what he needs. Deny him the one, give him the other. Most babies need Scott's Emulsion—it's the right thing for a baby. It contains a lot of strength-building qualities that their food may not contain. After a while they get to want it. Why? Because it makes them comfortable. Those dimples and round cheeks mean health and ease. Scott's Emulsion makes children easy; keeps them so, too.

THE ETERNAL SPRING.—By Neith Boyce Fox, Duffell & Co. Langham's life a burden. Her mother, for one, who was a widely known beauty, was wholly uncongenial and unsympathetic. And, besides, there was the very uncomfortable heritage of insanity from her father, which she had been brought up to expect. This made her refuge in the act. The atmosphere of the better part of the book is heavy with his somnolent, abnormal conditions, and the bitterness that he has of his life caused him. The ordinary quota of village gossip, whose office is similar to that of a Greek chorus.

THE LATE AND THE EARLY.—By George Moore, D. Appleton & Co. The extensive and rather tedious correspondence between the late and the early, which is the title of the book, is a study in the life of a man who has been a success in the world, and who is now a failure. The book is a study in the life of a man who has been a success in the world, and who is now a failure. The book is a study in the life of a man who has been a success in the world, and who is now a failure.

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BAKING POWDER
-Absolutely Pure-
For the third of a century the standard for strength and purity. It makes the hot bread, hot biscuit, cake and other pastry light, sweet and excellent in every quality.
No other baking powder is "just as good as Royal," either in strength, purity or wholesomeness.
Many low-priced imitation baking powders are upon the market. These are made with alum, and care should be taken to avoid them, as alum is a poison, never to be taken in the food.

THE LATEST BOOKS
UNDER BRIEF REVIEW.

MEN OF MARK IN AMERICA. Merrill E. Gates, editor in chief. Men of Mark Publishing Company.
As its name implies, this work consists of biographies of eminent living Americans. It will comprise ten volumes when completed and will be made up for the most part of biographies of men who are now in active life to whom the country is indebted for its progress in the last half century. The selection of names has been carefully made. The first and second volumes, now out, contain, for the most part, names of men whose life-work has been national in its import and connects itself naturally with the national capital. Succeeding volumes will deal with eminent men from all parts of the country. Edward Everett Hale has contributed an introductory essay for the first volume on "American Ideals."

A LOST CAUSE. By Guy Thorne. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
As in his earlier religious novel, "When It Was Dark," Mr. Thorne weaves his story out of the present-day aspects of the Protestant Church in England. The clash between High Church and Low Church is the theme, but the story is not controversial in the sense of defending one side or the other. A shrewd country editor for the purpose of self-advertisement, protest against the mass during the celebration. Under the name of the Luther League he rallies quite a following of the pious zealots. But he soon over-reaches himself and the movement dies a natural death. But it has lasted long enough to develop the character of Lucy Blount. She is deeply impressed by the purity of the persecuted clergy and chooses to share the lot of one of them, although the heir to a peerage has sought her hand.

THE PORTREEVE. By Eden Phillpotts. The Macmillan Company.
This is a story of sorrow and hate, success and failure, hopes and despair, and all with a Devonian background. It is a story of a note of unpleasantly suggestive passion, which is in evidence in some of Mr. Phillpotts' other stories, and rather mars them. The perfect love between Portreeve and his wife is a beautiful thing, but the story is not successful, and let Yeland, one of nature's noblewomen, is poisoned by the machinations of Abel Pierce and Primrose Horn. Pierce persuades her to marry him, and she does so, but the result is a tragedy. When let's husband, comes to a violent death. Instead he marries her after her year mourning, and the affronted Primrose vows to effect his ruin. This she does step by step, each check bringing him lower in the scale. He has no article to combat her with, and embittered by a succession of disappointments, his nature shows a curious conflict between natural wrath and rather unattractive religion. Frenzied by the final blow, he kills her husband, a wealthy man, and tries to kill her, but forfeits his own life in the act. The atmosphere of the better part of the book is heavy with his somnolent, abnormal conditions, and the bitterness that he has of his life caused him. The ordinary quota of village gossip, whose office is similar to that of a Greek chorus.

THE ELEMENTS OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR. By A. L. Bartlett and H. L. Phillips. The Star Publishing Co.
In presenting another elementary book on English grammar the authors have been keenly alive to the difficulties which surround the teaching of the subject in the upper grades of the grammar school. It has been their aim to present the subject in such a way as to give the pupil an adequate understanding of the basic principles, and at the same time to avoid the usual dryness and technicalities of the old system of man, boy and hickory.

TWO YOUNG CRUSOES. By W. S. Phillips. The Star Publishing Co.
This is a healthy book of outdoor lore and adventure, giving an account of the life of two boys through a summer's camping, fishing and hunting experiences on an island in a western river. It is a story of their adventures in an interesting manner, and endeavors to be instructive as well. Mr. Phillips has written a book that appeals to the young, and is an authority on woodcraft and the ways of life and game.

President Pritchett, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has collected a number of his address to students into an attractive little volume, under the title, "The Right and the Wrong of Student Questions," published by Houghton, Mifflin and Company. The various subjects dealt with are "What Is Truth?" "What Is Religion?" "The Science of Religion," "The Significance of Prayer," and "Ought a Religious Man to Join a Church?" President Pritchett writes clearly and vigorously, and his views are full of broad-minded good sense.

A new writer, Miss Margaret Morse, is introduced by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin and Company, her first novel being "The Spirit of the Pines." The book belongs to what may be called the gentle school of nature, which is a study in the life of a woman who is drawn to the forest to nurse a sorrow and to nurse his health. The book is largely made up of letters between the author and a friend, and is a study in the life of a woman who is drawn to the forest to nurse a sorrow and to nurse his health. The book is largely made up of letters between the author and a friend, and is a study in the life of a woman who is drawn to the forest to nurse a sorrow and to nurse his health.

Under the general title, "Studies in Constitutional Law," and the particular caption, "A Treatise on American Citizenship," Mr. John S. Wise, formerly of Richmond, now of the New York bar, presents a discussion of the origin, nature and obligations of American citizenship. State and national. The subject is treated under several heads in many chapters, one of them being "Privileges and Immunities Under the War Amendments," throughout voluminous references are made to Federal and State cases. In his preface the author says: "I have, I may say without vanity, had unusual need for the study of all these questions, and what should in public reference to nature. When the inevitable has occurred, they renounce one another, presumably on account of his health."

Justice. The stories all deal with Samson, life a decade back, and are written with Mr. Osborne's customary charm and ease. The range of characters is quite broad and includes natives, half castes, deserters and a number of soldiers of fortune and citizens of the world. Mr. Shedd, the versatile and many-sided American consul, a youth of twenty-six, figures in an extremely amusing tale called "The Security of the High Seas." The table of contents further comprises "The Renegade," "Forty Years Between," "O'le Head," "Professor No. No.," "Captain Elsie Cook," "A Boy," "Old Dibs," "The Labor Captain."

The Poe Monument.
Editor of *The Times-Dispatch*:
Sir—The communication of Mr. Charles A. Conant, treasurer of the Poe Monument Association, and your editorial comment advocating a memorial in Richmond to Edgar Allan Poe, has struck me as a timely utterance. Simple poetic justice, and the southern people are notably sensitive to such things. Mr. Poe loved us home should more tangibly recognize his genius. A monument to this rare spirit would body forth in a very concrete way our faith in the education power in literary art. In letters Edgar Allen Poe is preeminently our world-famous, the poet and the man, who has left a mark on the essentially original. There are not, indeed, many original forces in our classic American literature, but Poe is such a force, and there is both a personal and an aesthetic reason why the South's most historic city should pay tribute in marble or bronze to this master of lyric impulse whose fame helps to make us famous.

Perfume in Syrian Coffee.
A man who asked for a cup of Syrian coffee at a fashionable restaurant on Broad Street the other evening, just to test the resources of the establishment, got it promptly, but did no more than taste it. There was a black deposit of finely ground coffee that had been in the mud in the bottom of the cup, and the liquid was scented with some perfume which smelt like orange. A man who was with the tester examined the brew and said it was the real thing. The Syrians, it seems, put scent as well as taste into about everything they eat and drink. "It's all right if you're used to it," said the man who knew. "If not it's apt to give you nausea."

SICK HEADACHE.
cause the food to assimilate and nourish the body, give keen appetite, DEVELOP FLESH and solid muscle. Elegantly sugar coated. Take No Substitute.

Tutt's Pills
will save the dyspeptic from many days of misery, and enable him to eat whatever he wishes. They prevent cause the food to assimilate and nourish the body, give keen appetite, DEVELOP FLESH and solid muscle. Elegantly sugar coated. Take No Substitute.